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ABSTRACT

Major activities of the Library of Congress (LC) for 1978, given more detailed attention in the complete annual report, are summarized here under three broad headings: services to the Congress, to other libraries, and to the public. Services of the Library's Congressional Research Service (CRS) which are briefly described include reference and research efforts, seminars and workshops, and computerized information retrieval. Also mentioned are areas of cooperation with libraries here and abroad--those new and those strengthening existing arrangements--in acquisition, cataloging, networking, and preservation; the public part of the Library's services is covered in short sections on reference and research, copyright, the American Folklife Center, public programs and exhibits, and publications. The report concludes with a progress update on the James Madison Memorial Building and other building-related news. (JD)

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 1978

**A BRIEF SUMMARY
OF THE MAJOR ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1978**

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON 1979

IR007727

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INTRODUCTION

When Archibald MacLeish became Librarian of Congress in 1939, he found the whole of the Library of Congress "suspended like a wasp's nest" from the Office of the Librarian and decided that his first task would be the reorganization of this antiquated and inefficient structure. The organization that he planned, decentralizing the administration of the Library, endured through a period of unparalleled growth, through a major war and the information explosion that followed.

When Daniel J. Boorstin became Librarian of Congress in 1975, he found the Library of Congress still operating essentially as it had in the 1940s. He appointed a Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning that was to recommend, after sufficient study, the changes that were needed in the Library of the 1980s and beyond. The task force, a staff group aided by advisory committees representing various Library constituencies, made its report in January 1977, and a Planning Office was established to implement its recommendations. In 1978 there was a major reorganization of the Library of Congress, the first in thirty-five years.

Like that of his predecessor, the Boorstin plan decentralized, leaving policy direction, with the concurrence of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library, in the hands of the Librarian, Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, Associate Librarian Donald C. Curran, Associate Librarian for Management Edmond L. Applebaum, and Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer. The Associate Librarians for Management and National Programs share responsibility for directing the day-to-day operations of the Library with four Assistant Librarians and the Law Librarian. These officers head the seven departments of the Library.

The Associate Librarian for Management is in charge of finance, personnel, automation, photoduplication, and three other divisions and offices that provide support services to the whole of the Library. The Associate Librarian for National Programs directs programs that can be characterized as outreach activities: exhibits, pub-

lishing, and information, service to the blind and physically handicapped, network development, children's literature, educational liaison, the American Folklife Center, and the Federal Library Committee. Two of these programs were renamed to indicate their status more clearly, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the Children's Literature Center.

The Reader Services and Research Departments were united in the Research Services department. Three directors report to the Assistant Librarian for Research Services: the director for area studies, whose present responsibilities include the European, Asian, Hispanic, and African and Middle Eastern Divisions; the director for general reference, who is responsible for reading rooms, collection management, loans, serials, and science and technology; and the director for special collections, which include music, prints and photographs, manuscripts, rare books, and maps as well as materials in the new Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division. A search was continuing at the end of the fiscal year for a scholar to fill the post of Assistant Librarian for Research Services, temporarily filled in an acting capacity by the Associate Librarian of Congress.

Assistant Librarian for Processing Services Joseph H. Howard directs all technical processing activities of the Library through three directors—for acquisitions and overseas operations, for cataloging, and for catalog maintenance, production, and publishing. Register of Copyrights Barbara Ringer, who also holds the title of Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services, heads a department, the Copyright Office, which this year was extensively reorganized and strengthened to carry out the new copyright legislation enacted in 1976.

One element of the reorganization plan for the Library placed the Law Library in the department of Research Services, but at a hearing on the reorganization members of the Joint Committee expressed reservations about changing the departmental status of the Law Library without changing the nineteenth-century statute which created it. The Law Library, under Law Librarian Carleton W. Kenyon, remains a separate department of the Library of Congress pending further study.

A new activity in the Library of Congress was the result of the review of the Library undertaken by the task force. Two of the advisory groups that worked with the task force, those representing librarians and publishers, urged the Library to play a more prominent educational role in the national culture and especially in enhancing appreciation of the book and the printed word. In Public Law 95-129, signed by the President on October 13, 1977, Congress created the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and affirmed its agreement with the task force recommendation, stating

its belief in "the importance of the printed word and the book" and recognizing the need for continued study and development of the written record as "central to our understanding of ourselves and our world."

The center was created to "provide a program for the investigation of the transmission of human knowledge and to heighten public interest in the role of books and printing in the diffusion of knowledge." This purpose was to be accomplished through such activities as "a visiting scholar program accompanied by lectures, exhibits, publications, and any other related activities." In carrying out the center's functions, the Librarian of Congress was authorized to receive money and other gifts and to accept and use the services of voluntary help.

The Center for the Book lost no time in getting a program under way. Meetings in October 1977 and March 1978 brought over sixty representatives of the book and educational communities together to help formulate the center's program. In February and April planning meetings addressed two specific topics: the international flow of books and the history of books and printing, respectively. George C. McGhee, former ambassador to Turkey and to the Federal Republic of Germany, accepted the Librarian's invitation to serve as chairman of the center's advisory board and its executive committee, which held its first meeting in September 1978. The executive committee has decided that the center should focus its activities on projects designed to carry out the general objectives of dramatizing the importance of the book and the printed word, strengthening the programs of other organizations in the book and educational communities, supporting appropriate Library of Congress programs, and stimulating research.

During the fiscal year the center, using funds generously donated by Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr., sponsored four programs: talks by Mirjam Foot of the British Library and by Adrian Wilson, author of *The Making of the Nuremberg Chronicle;* a gathering of Chicago authors during the June meeting of the American Library Association; and a seminar, sponsored jointly with the U.S. Office of Education, entitled "Television, the Book, and the Classroom." The proceedings of the seminar will be published early in 1979.

The Library entered a new era in June 1978, when labor contracts were signed with American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Locals 2910 and 2477. Most portions of the contracts went into effect on August 21; one significant part, that pertaining to staff employment and selection, was to become effective on December 11, 1978. The Library held the first sessions of a comprehensive training program for all supervisors of AFSCME members on August 7, and by the end of the year about half the supervisory per-

sonn[illegible]c[illegible]npleted a two-day course in contract administration. The L[illegible]submitted to and completed interest arbitration with the Congressional Research Employees Association (the arbitrator's decision was being awaited at the end of the year) and made progress in collective bargaining sessions with the Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees.

A significant number of applications for employment —twenty-nine thousand—were processed, and the Library increased its efforts to recruit in equal employment opportunity areas such as Hispanic, black, oriental, and female employment. Affirmative action programs reached some of their objectives in areas of opportunities for minorities and women and realized partial gains in others. A key achievement was the establishment of a graduate education program in management and supervision leading to a master of arts degree. Offered by Central Michigan University, selected in competition with other universities, the course attracted seventy Library employees, forty-six of whom were awarded management fellowships which pay half the tuition costs. An active women's program sponsored programs throughout the year, including lectures on self-protection from assault, retirement and fixed incomes, age discrimination, and changing job markets, a panel discussion entitled "LC Women Managers Speak Out," and a series of career development workshops. In an administrative detail program, nine staff members were selected for three-month details to work with top Library managers in order to gain administrative experience and to assess their potential as managers.

At the end of 1978 the holdings of the Library of Congress numbered 74,387,574 items, of which 18,638,633 were books and pamphlets. To maintain these collections and to carry out the Library's responsibilities to the Congress and to the public, Congress appropriated $167,082,970. This amount includes $6,500,000 received for sales by the Cataloging Distribution Service and $3,495,-681 received in fees by the Copyright Office, Congress having made both amounts available for obligation.

The following pages describe in summary form the Library's activities in 1978, presented in more detail in the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1978*, submitted to the Congress.

SERVING THE CONGRESS

The Library is the library of the Congress, and serving that body is the chief responsibility of the institution as a whole. Service is concentrated, however, in one department of the Library, the Congressional Research Service, directed by Gilbert Gude, which during 1978 expanded and upgraded its responses to congressional needs. It held legislative institutes to inform Members, committees, and their staffs of CRS information and research capabilities, strengthened reference centers in the House and Senate Office Buildings, increased briefing activities, improved publications, reorganized to make more efficient use of research specialists, and continued a seminar program which reached more than twice as many Members and staff as in the previous year.

Reference and Research

Congress made three hundred thousand telephone calls to the CRS Inquiry Section, a central routing and control center which transfers requests for urgently needed information to the CRS "hotline" or to a subject specialist for immediate consultation. On a busy day the staff of eighteen recorders may take in over two thousand inquiries. The reference facilities—the Congressional Reading Room in the Library of Congress Building and the House and Senate reference centers—handled more than ninety thousand requests and helped visitors to these facilities in over forty-eight thousand instances.

In 1978 CRS undertook a total of 1,149 major projects, 644 requested by congressional committees, 195 requested by Members, 273 in anticipation of requests, and 37 for other congres-

sional support agencies. More than 200 of these projects were handled by interdivisional teams, which draw together experts in different professional disciplines in the various CRS divisions and senior specialist groups, an unusual combination of talents and knowledge, to respond to complex congressional needs. In addition to dozens of ad hoc teams formed during each year, there are thirteen permanent teams reflecting continuing concerns of the Congress: Bicentennial of the Constitution, Civil Rights, Energy, Executive Branch Reorganization, Federal-State Information Exchange, Food and Agriculture, Foresight, Housing, Information Policies and Practices, International Economic Policy, Oceans, Taxation, and Women's Issues.

Other major projects fell within the subject areas of CRS divisions. The American Law Division, which supplies legal information and analysis to the Congress, was involved in a wide range of issues: privacy and freedom of information questions, affirmative action programs as an aftermath of the Bakke case, criminal code reform, election law and congressional operations, consumer protection, diplomatic immunity, the abortion issue, ERA extension, Indian rights and land claims, and matters falling within the ambit of executive-legislative conflict. The Economics Division responded to more than fifteen thousand requests for information and analysis in domestic and international economics—including such areas as business and industry, energy and utilities, government finance and regional development, labor, money and banking, taxation, and transportation. This division made quantitative analyses of tax cut proposals, the OPEC oil price increase, the administration's urban policy, proposed changes in social security taxes, and issues involved in black employment and unemployment and prepared a bibliography on income distribution which was issued as a committee print.

The Education and Public Welfare Division has five sections, each of which worked closely with Members and committees on relevant issues: crime and immigration, education, health, income maintenance, and social services. Their work appeared in a number of House and Senate reports and prints. Air and water pollution control, wilderness and forest management, and world food trade were subjects of analyses and reports prepared by the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division. Analysts in the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division produced seventeen committee prints, twenty-five Multilithed reports, and fifty-four issue briefs and organized sixteen seminars and workshops on such issues as West European communism, SALT II, Rhodesia, the political economy of the Middle East, human rights in China, and systems of power in the Pacific Basin. The Government Division responded to requests in such fields as civil rights and equal opportunity, congressional organization and procedure, the administration's reorganization proposals,

presidential staffing, the status of Puerto Rico, constitutional conventions, and the 1980 census.

The staff of the Science Policy Research Division prepared thirty-five studies published as committee prints or public documents and started seventy-eight new major projects in 1978. Each section of this division was busy, the Life Sciences Section with research related to public policy issues of DNA recombinant molecule research, the Energy, Engineering, and Aerospace Section with studies of energy research and development related to solar energy, the Earth Sciences Section with a major study on development of hard mineral resources of the deep seabed, the Information Sciences Section with state legislatures' use of information technology, the Physical and Materials Sciences Section with the petroleum industry's involvement with the development of alternative sources of energy, and the Policy and Behavioral Sciences Section with a major study of the role of national energy laboratories.

Seminars and Workshops

Almost twice as many seminars and workshops were conducted in 1978 as in the year before, and more than double the number of Members and staff attended these events. In keeping with the CRS commitment to "cover the waterfront" in its seminar activities, the range of public issues treated was broad—from SALT II to the Bakke decision, from consideration of urban problems to greenline parks and national reserves.

Nine seminars for Members which brought nationally recognized experts to the Library dealt with the budget process, inflation, energy and the economy, labor law reform, federal tax policy, and other topics of high legislative interest. Another seminar, continuing a series begun in 1977 with the Legislative Urban Roundtable, brought national, state, and local officials together for a concentrated discussion of urban problems. In addition, a three-day seminar entitled "Coming Changes in America—Energy, Tax, and Welfare Reform" was held for Members at Princeton in cooperation with the Woodrow Wilson School of International and Public Affairs.

Analysts and specialists from CRS conducted forty-two workshops on a variety of legislative issues before the Congress. Generally about four hours long, these workshops focused on a relatively narrow subject area and the participants—from Congress, academic institutions, and other research organizations—often produced a research document as a result of the meeting.

Computerized Information

Automation has helped CRS provide the Congress and its own researchers with up-to-the-minute information. Services available include on-line computer information systems, batch search-

ing and processing services, systems analysis and programming, statistical analysis, word processing systems, micrographics, and a variety of audiovisual systems and products. The Library's Central Computer Facility now serves 885 computer terminals with access to Library data bases in both houses of Congress and in other legislative agencies. A major CRS information product is the issue brief, a concise background paper on a major issue before Congress. Issue briefs are maintained on-line in the Library's data base and are supplied to Congress in printed form on an hour-by-hour basis. Analysts in CRS prepared 153 new issue briefs for the system in 1978, and Members and committee offices made 21,568 requests (up from 17,000 the year before) for 112,362 copies.

Another important product of the bibliographic data base is the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service—timely citations to professional literature in a wide range of subject matter. Limitations of computer programming and shortage of staff had restricted the number of congressional subscribers that could be served, but the number was increased in fiscal 1978 and it was expected that all congressional offices could be added in the coming year. The source documents cited in the SDI system for the years 1975 through 1978 are now available in microfiche in all CRS divisions and in the Senate Library.

Ten videotaped programs were produced by CRS for use in internal training and for input to the forthcoming House of Representatives cable television system. Among the topics covered in these programs were "How Congress Works," "Coming Changes in America," "An Introduction to SCORPIO," "International Terrorism," "Status of SALT II," and "Congressional Reform." Audio briefs—taped highlights of seminar and workshop programs and of special panel discussions on key issues—were supplied to Members interested in such topics as labor issues, aspects of the Panama Canal treaties, inflation and monetary policy, the Bakke decision, and terrorism.

Other Library Services to Congress

Fiscal 1978 was the first full year in which uniform statistics were maintained for non-CRS requests handled by other units of the Library; these requests totaled over fifty-three thousand and represented every area of the Library. Significant was the activity of the Law Library, which provides Members and committees with reference assistance in American law at the Law Library in the Capitol and with special studies, translations, and bibliographies on questions of foreign and international law within the divisions of the Law Library itself. In 1978 the Law Library answered 7,200 telephone inquiries and prepared 979 special studies for Members and congressional committees.

Significant also in relation to Congress, although not a direct information service, was the tape recording by the Library's Recording Laboratory of the proceedings of the U.S. Senate during four debates on revision of the Panama Canal treaties. This was the first time that archival recording of floor proceedings has been allowed.

SERVING LIBRARIES

The trend in much library work as the twentieth century nears its close is toward increased cooperation. Library budgets are tight and few libraries can afford to duplicate collections and services or embark on major automation projects without joining a cooperative program. Library patrons have greatly expanded their expectations concerning the information resources libraries should be able to provide. If libraries are not to frustrate these expectations they must work together to meet them. The Library of Congress, as the national library and, in a sense, an example to the library community, continued to explore new areas of cooperation with libraries here and abroad in 1978 and to strengthen existing arrangements.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions for the Library of Congress and other research libraries, using foreign currencies appropriated by Congress, continued in Cairo, which covers not only Egypt but also Lebanon and Syria; in New Delhi, which covers India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma, and Thailand; in Karachi, which covers both Pakistan and Afghanistan; and in Jakarta, Indonesia. As surplus Polish currency ran out during the year, the Polish program came to an end, and the State Department informed the Library that the diminishing supply of excess Egyptian pounds would last only until 1980. The twenty-five libraries participating in the Cairo operation can contribute only partial support to the program, and its continuation after 1980 will depend upon congressional willingness to appropriate dollars to fill the gap. A significant change in the program in 1978 was the production of microfiche by the New Delhi office. The Jakarta office selected 827 titles which were sent to New Delhi, microfiched, and distributed to participating libraries. Purchasing

hard copies of these titles would have cost $11,456 for each library; microfiche copies were supplied at a cost of $1,855.

At shared cataloging centers overseas publications are not only acquired but cataloged, thus shortening the time until they are available to research scholars in this country. Receipts were up from Tokyo, where the Library office celebrated its tenth anniversary, from Wiesbaden, from Rio de Janeiro, and only slightly down, in spite of political and military unrest in Africa, from Nairobi.

Cooperative exchange agreements continued to add to the Library's collections. The Library maintained over thirteen thousand exchange agreements with other institutions in 1978. There are 102 "official exchange" partners which receive either full or partial sets of U.S. official publications and give the Library comprehensive sets of publications in return. The other exchanges are with institutions whose wants and contributions are more limited and selective.

Cataloging

The Library has been sharing cataloging information on printed cards with other libraries since 1901. For 77 years this service has required a tremendous inventory of all the cards ever printed and a considerable number of people to search and pull the orders. The last of the card inventory was discarded in September, when the eagerly awaited Card Automated Reproduction Demand System (CARDS) became operational. This system, which uses laser, Xerographic, and computer technology to print cards on demand, improves turnaround time in response to orders, eliminates the need for maintaining printed cards in stock, and thus produces significant savings in staff and space.

A more recent method of sharing cataloging information, Cataloging in Publication (CIP), increased its coverage of the total U.S. publication of book titles to 73 percent in 1978. Over seventeen hundred American publishers now send material to the Library in advance of publication so that the main elements that appear on a catalog card can be printed in the book itself, usually on the verso of the title page. So useful has this program been to libraries, dealers, and book purchasers in the United States that similar programs have been stimulated in other countries.

A major development in 1978 was the decision of the Library of Congress, in concert with the British Library and the National Library of Canada, to delay implementation of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR 2)* and the closing of the card catalogs until January 1, 1981. The 1977 announcement that the Library intended to take this step on January 1, 1980, had aroused much controversy in the research library world, which at the time was unfamiliar with the problems and related costs of implementing *AACR 2*. The decision to delay was made at

an August 1978 meeting with representatives of fifteen American library organizations and agencies. Work continued during the year on plans for the 1981 implementation. The Library published several summaries of its plans in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* and staff members discussed them at numerous library workshops and institutes.

The U.S. Government Printing Office and the Library continued to coordinate cataloging produced by the Library with that done by the GPO Library for its *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*. Another major cooperative undertaking involved the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)—a unique identifying number assigned to magazines and other serial publications on a worldwide basis. The Library is responsible for assigning ISSNs to serial publications with a U.S. imprint. In 1978 the U.S. Postal Service, which had required an identifying number for publications mailed at second-class rates, decided, after consultation with Library officials, to use the ISSN as the official registration number. With the help of a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the cooperation of Cornell University, Harvard University, the Minnesota Interlibrary Telecommunications Exchange, and OCLC, Inc., work was completed for those titles mailed at reduced rates that qualified for ISSN. Library staff will provide immediate assignment of numbers to new and changed titles as they are received by the Postal Service for second-class registration.

Networking

Networking is an idea that has demanded the attention of the library world ever since computers and machine-readable cataloging made such a development possible. The Library of Congress, knowing that it cannot provide all the bibliographic records needed by the library community, has welcomed the idea of receiving records from other institutions and distributing them through networks to yet other libraries. To develop a standardized bibliographic basis for doing this, the Library drafted a document entitled *National Level Bibliographical Record—Books*, setting forth the bibliographic content needed to make a record in the machine-readable format acceptable as a national level record. This document is being widely distributed for comment.

The National Endowment for the Humanities funded in 1978 a venture to test the effectiveness of building a national bibliographic base through a decentralized system of bibliographic data control centers. This pilot project will produce a data base of material relating to Africa. Cataloging records of the Northwestern University Library, the Library of Congress, and other libraries specializing in Africana form the basis for the *Joint Acquisitions List for Africana*, now published from the machine-readable records, to be

distributed by the Library of Congress to other libraries. If the project is successful, it may open the door to similar projects to distribute records for other specialized materials.

Progress in building the technical foundation for a nationwide network during the year is evident in four planning papers issued by the Library's Network Development Office: *A Nationwide Location Data Base and Service, A Glossary for Library Networking, Initial Considerations for a Nationwide Data Base,* and *Message Delivery System for the National Library and Information Service Network: General Requirements.* A pilot project to provide on-line access to the Library's bibliographic files to thirty-five institutions was deferred when congressional concern was expressed over the problems of security and whether such access would slow response time for Capitol Hill users. The Library is conducting a study in consultation with the General Accounting Office of the alternatives available to accomplish an efficient exchange of bibliographic material with other libraries and to determine for each alternative the costs, benefits, service impact, and the impact on other components of the Library's automated systems workload, in particular those that service congressional users. The study will include the hardware and software configuration required for the Library to operate its national bibliographic services and to function as a node in the proposed nationwide network.

In September the Library announced the adoption of UNIMARC as a standard for the future international exchange of machine-readable data. At the end of the year the national library agency of Norway joined the list of four other national libraries that have agreements with the Library of Congress for the exchange of bibliographic information in machine-readable form.

Libraries and individuals who use them may someday have access to a centralized collection of periodical literature if a plan for a National Periodicals Center published by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., is put into effect. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposed such a center in 1977 and recommended that the Library of Congress assume responsibility for developing, managing, and operating it. The Library, however, asked the council to put together a development plan that could be used by the Library or any other agency prepared to establish such a facility. This plan has been widely distributed by the Library of Congress and as 1979 began was being discussed in the library and publishing communities.

Federal libraries, with many common characteristics and problems, belong to the Federal Library Committee, whose secretariat is in the Library of Congress. During 1978 the committee encouraged better use of library resources and facilities and more effective planning, development, and operation of federal libraries

and information services. It initiated a six-month pilot experiment involving fifteen federal and nonfederal libraries to evaluate the impact of slow scan television and telefacsimile equipment on resource sharing. It expanded the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), which now provides access to the OCLC federal record base for on-line shared cataloging to 157 federal libraries and information centers in thirty-six states. Fifty-five libraries joined a service that provides on-line retrieval services. The beginning of a shared acquisition service saw four agencies sharing bibliographic and vendor information, computer software, a minicomputer, and system support personnel, while generating their orders, claiming, and tracking fund accounts on-line. In more traditional ways of sharing information, the Federal Library Committee continued to hold monthly meetings in Washington and workshops and meetings in the field, keeping members informed of all activities through a *Federal Library Committee Newsletter*.

Preservation

Public awareness of the very real possibility that library collections everywhere, printed on poor quality paper and subject to environmental hazards, may not last for another hundred or even fifty years heightened interest in the Library of Congress preservation program. The number of visitors seeking information and libraries here and abroad asking for help increased markedly during the year.

The most significant development in the research component of the Library's program during 1978 was the considerable progress made in mass, vapor phase deacidification. Tests were performed, using the diethyl zinc process, on 1,200 volumes in the General Electric space autoclave. The process deacidifies the paper and also deposits an alkaline reserve to combat later acid attacks, thus adding a degree of permanence lacking in other processes. Laboratory findings are promising and testing continues.

The Library discovered in its own laboratory that distilled and deionized waters used for washing papers in restoration processes actually shortened the life of papers, as compared to those washed in tap water. The discovery startled the conservation community and caused the revision of many preservation operations.

SERVING THE PUBLIC

The Library of Congress has millions of users. Not all of them have seen a Library building or a reading room. They include authors who register their works for copyright, music lovers who listen to broadcasts of Library concerts, the blind and physically handicapped who borrow reading materials from one of the 160 libraries in the network served by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, parents who use lists prepared by the Children's Literature Center to select books for their children, visitors to exhibits circulated by the Library, and scholars whose libraries have borrowed books obtainable only from the Library of Congress.

The public does visit the Library, of course. In 1978 over a million persons came—to use the collections, to consult one of the Library's specialists, to hear a poetry reading, or to see the Library of Congress Building, one of Washington's landmarks.

Reference and Research

The reorganization of the Library accomplished during 1978 was intended to improve service to all of its publics, and the Library made sure that service did not deteriorate while the reorganization was in progress. Statistics can indicate only the quantity of service; the Library staff hopes that there is satisfaction on a comparable scale. Reference librarians assigned to the reading rooms introduced readers to the use of the Library, clarified the mysteries of the card catalogs, and, increasingly, explained the use of the computer terminals as means of getting information about the collections.

Readers drew over 2 million books and other items from the collections for use on the premises, and readers in other libraries asked for 250,000 more on interlibrary loan. Library staff answered over a million inquiries—in person, by telephone, and in correspondence—and prepared 131 bibliographies in connection with reference work.

Readers made increasing use of the coin-operated photocopiers available in or adjacent to reading rooms. Instead of laborious and time-consuming note-taking, they made about five thousand copies a day each day that the Library was open to the public.

The annoying "not on shelf" problem, probably the most frustrating to staff and readers alike, was attacked by the formation of a special search team to follow up "NOS" reports. A significant percentage of the books were being found, misshelving and mislabeling errors were being caught, and efforts were being made to keep track of items missing more than a few times so that replacements could be ordered.

The Library's collections grew to almost 75 million items by the end of the fiscal year. Of this number 275,000 were new books and pamphlets added to the general collections, 110,000 were technical reports, and more than 150,000 were microforms for the Microform Reading Room. Russian materials were acquired in significant numbers and arrangements were made to procure hard-to-find noncommercial and government publications in Taiwan. The rare book collections received 191 titles to be added to the Rosenwald Collection and 10,000 pieces of quite a different nature—ephemeral material dealing with radicalism in American from 1947 to 1977. The Geography and Map Division accessioned almost 76,000 items, and the Prints and Photographs Division recorded an unusual number of major additions, including Mexican broadsheets illustrated by José Guadalupe Posada, architectural drawings by Waddy B. Wood, and an 1895 Art Nouveau poster of the Glasgow School. The Music Division received an important collection surrounding the life and works of Serge Koussevitzky, a bequest of the late Olga Koussevitzky, and added forty tape recordings to the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. Among important additions to the manuscript collections were the long-sought papers of horticulturist Luther Burbank and Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and, in the area of recent political history, the papers of Senator Daniel P. Moynihan and Ambassador John Bartlow Martin.

Columbia Pictures and MCA/Universal sent major shipments of motion picture negatives to the Library, which also received a number of feature films and television programs. In a banner year for the archives of radio programs, the Library acquired over 1,000 broadcast transcriptions of "Easy Aces" from Goodman Ace, the NBC Radio Collection of about 175,000 transcription discs from

the Museum of Broadcasting, and 32,000 radio transcriptions from the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.

During 1978 the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped provided braille and talking books and magazines to more than half a million readers through its network of cooperating libraries. It also undertook several research and development projects intended to improve service to these readers. One project tested the efficiency of transmitting talking books via in-place cable television lines to specially modified FM home radios. Others involved braille production by on-line computer input and print-to-braille translation, production that may be 700 percent faster than that by conventional means; evaluation of the Saltus Reader; and development of accessories for cassette players that permit speech compression and expansion without pitch distortion. Added to the magazine selections sent to readers this year were the *New York Times Large Type Weekly* in recorded format and *Prevention, Outdoor Life,* and *Money* on discs.

Copyright

One of the Library's missions is "to serve as the national registrar to protect the rights of the creative-artistic community." The department of the Library charged with carrying out this mission, the Copyright Office, experienced unprecedented change in

Lee Foley, Registration Numbering Unit supervisor, stamps the first registration in class PA (performing arts) on January 25, while Barbara Ringer, Michael Shelley, and Michael Pew look on.

1978. The new copyright law of the United States, which came into effect on January 1, shifted the philosophical basis for protection of authors' rights in this country and changed the entire legal framework through which that protection is achieved. Everything the Copyright Office had been doing had to be changed, old responsibilities were substantially enlarged, and a wide range of new duties and services were created.

Before the new law, an estimated 85 percent of copyright applications and deposits received could be passed without correspondence. During the first half of 1978 less than 20 percent of the applications and deposits submitted could be passed without first writing to the applicant to correct errors or elicit missing information. New to the work of the office were four compulsory licenses in the copyright law: for secondary transmissions by cable systems, for making and distributing phonorecords, for public performances on coin-operated phonorecord players ("jukeboxes"), and for the use of certain works in connection with noncommercial broadcasting.

To increase public awareness of all requirements and procedures under the new law, the Copyright Office stepped up its information activities, increased its publishing, and sent key staff members to speak before appropriate groups all over the country. In this never-to-be-forgotten year the office registered in excess of 415,000 works for copyright and made almost 300,000 items available for the Library's collections.

The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), created by Congress as part of the effort to effect a comprehensive revision of the copyright laws, completed its study and investigation and submitted its final report to the President and the Congress on July 31. The report contains the commission's recommendations for changes in the law and the procedures needed to balance the interests of copyright owners and users of works created by the application of and used in conjunction with computers and reprographic systems.

American Folklife Center

Most of the projects of the American Folklife Center take place outside Washington. Established by the Congress in 1976 to preserve and present American folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, live presentation, exhibition, publication, dissemination, and training, the center was active in all of these areas in 1978. Two new field research projects begun during the year were conducted in Paradise Valley, Nevada, a ranching area, and in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, in cooperation with the National Park Service. Part of the latter project, intended to document aspects of traditional life in these eastern mountains, will also be an assessment of and recommendations for

long-range planning and programming for folk culture in the national parks.

Folklife and the Federal Government, compiled by the center, outlines federal programs and activities with potential for assisting persons interested in many aspects of folklife, and *Folklife Center News*, a new quarterly, reports the center's plans and activities and folklife resources available in the Library of Congress. The center's folk music concerts on the Library's plaza during the summer months continued to attract workers from buildings on and near Capitol Hill, school groups, and tourists, who were surprised and pleased to find such entertainment added to their sightseeing.

The American Folklife Center presented the Lawtell Playboys of Louisiana in a concert of "zydeco" or black French music on the Neptune Plaza in July.

Public Programs and Exhibits

An imaginative exhibits program continued to draw attention in the local and national press and to attract interested viewers to the Library. The seven major exhibits and sixteen smaller ones illustrated the variety and scope of the Library's holdings. Two were the occasion for special events. "Folk Art and Folklife," a concurrent showing of two exhibits about the folk culture of Georgia, opened with a reception for the Georgia artists and craftsmen whose

On November 14 the Library celebrated Aaron Copland's seventy-seventh birthday. Mr. Copland has long been associated with the Library—from the commissioning and performance of Appalachian Spring *in 1944 to his participation in a concert on September 29, 1977, in honor of his teacher Nadia Boulanger.*

work was exhibited, attended by Mrs. Jimmy Carter and other White House guests. The British Ambassador and the British Military Attaché opened "Five Centuries: The Oxford University Press" with a ceremony in which they presented to the Librarian a set of antique coins, repayment for three Oxford publications destroyed with the rest of the Library of Congress when British troops burned the Capitol in 1814. The Georgia show provided an opportunity to introduce audiovisual equipment into the Library's exhibition program and to begin preliminary construction of a permanent orientation theater in the lobby of the Library of Congress Building. The Library's holdings were exhibited outside Washington in twenty-four institutions which borrowed 426 items for their own exhibits and in five traveling exhibits which went to twenty-three cities.

The literary year began with four presentations of excerpts from plays created by the WPA Federal Theatre Project in the 1930s and continued with programs featuring modern American poets and others devoted to Danish, Hungarian, Chinese, and Greek poetry. A highlight of the year was the reunion in which twelve former Consultants in Poetry joined Robert Hayden in reading their works to a standing-room-only audience. Special evenings honored

the work of Carl Sandburg, Saint-John Perse, and Sir Muhammad Iqbal. Robert Hayden, whose term as consultant came to an end this year, was succeeded by William Meredith, who opened the 1979 season with a reading of his own poetry. Lecturers included Alan Paton, whose "Total View of South Africa" elicited tremendous public interest and comment; Charles Seeger, who delivered a talk entitled "Song and the Compositional Process"; Edwin Wolf 2nd, who in the fourth Engelhard lecture covered the early years of printing in America; National Children's Book week lecturer Eleanor Cameron; and film music composer David Raksin.

Thanks to the generous donors who have given funds for the purpose, the Library was able to present a concert season worthy of its reputation. The Juilliard Quartet gave twenty performances, including the American premier of Henri Dutilleux's "Ainsi la nuit." Premiers of Earl Kim's "Monologues," Ben Weber's "Lyric Piece for String Quartet," and Arthur Foote's unpublished Theme and Variations from his Suite for Strings also added interest to the season. Of particular importance, especially to the Library staff, was the premier performance by the Navy Ceremonial Band on May 5, 1978, of "The Library of Congress March" composed by William Middendorf II at the suggestion of the Librarian of Congress.

Publications

In an active publishing program, given new emphasis with the appointment of a new director, the Library continued to describe, illumine, and interpret its collections in publications for readers everywhere. Notable this year was *The Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*, a catalog of the extraordinary number of illustrated books from the fifteenth century forward that Mr. Rosenwald gave to the Library in 1943 and to which he has added steadily and generously ever since. Two items found in the Library's manuscript collections were brought to light, a previously unpublished biography of Benjamin Franklin written by John William Draper, a late nineteenth-century historian and scientist, and a facsimile of the journal of Gideon Olmsted, a buccaneering privateersman of the American Revolution. Daniel J. Boorstin contributed an introduction to *Librarians of Congress*, a collection of biographical essays about the men who served in this post before him from 1802 to 1974. To this list should be added bibliographies, guides, exhibit catalogs, children's games, greeting cards, and, for the first time this year, calendars, one with illustrations from children's classics and another with panoramic maps of American cities. The *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, and the *Calendar of Events in the Library of Congress* continued to inform their readers of the Library's collections, activities, plans, and public events.

THE BUILDINGS

The year brought no alleviation of the space problems faced by the Library of Congress, but the promise of relief from overcrowding and inefficient working conditions was more certain as work progressed on the James Madison Memorial Building. By year's end the Library was offered the prospect of partial occupancy of this new building during 1978, and planning for the move began in earnest.

While interior finishing went on unseen by all except the work crews and staff members involved with construction and planning, the Library staff was encouraged by news of an important symbol of progress—the installation of three of the major pieces of art: the James Madison statue by Walker Hancock, placed in Madison Memorial Hall; the structural fountain by Robert Cronbach, placed in a pool in the interior courtyard; and the carved glass Library seal by Vigo F. E. Rambusch, placed in the cafeteria.

One construction matter affected not only the Madison Building but also the existing buildings on Capitol Hill, the automated book conveyor. An integrated installation will connect all three buildings and will replace the large pneumatic tubes that have connected the Library of Congress and Thomas Jefferson Buildings since the late 1930s. The old tubes were removed in January, installation of the new mechanical conveyor began, and the system was nearly completed by year's end, to go into service early in 1979.